SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Onelno—Prince Methuralem. 2 and 2 P. M. Budy's Thendre—Heart and Hand. 2 and 2 P. M. Gennel Opera Please—Lights o' London. 2 and 2 P. M. Monter & Rink'n Concerc's Paril—Police Paristennes, 2 P. S. on Square Thentre-The Saich Sand \$100 P. M Motion Square Theatre—The Rajah 2 and 829 F. M.
Nible's Garden-Excellent 2 and 8 F. M.
San Francisco Minstelle-1 and 8 F. M.
Spencer's Palore Music Hatt—Tariety, 2 and 8 F. M.
Siar Theatre—Frances Da Rindel. 2 and 8 F. M.
Windsor Theatre—Mullicas Obard Rail. 8 F. M.
Windsor Theatre—Carrots. 2 and 8 F. M. Sath Nt. Theatre Devil's Auction. Land SP. M.

The Public Accounts.

When Congress fixed the first of July fo the commencement of the fiscal year, the act provided that "all accounts of receipts and expenditures required by law to be published annually shall be prepared and published for the fiscal year as thus established."

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury contains aggregates of the receipts and expenditures only, and these are useful. as far as they go, for general purposes. But they fall to show the specific sources from which the receipts have been collected, and the purposes for which they were expended

Detailed information of these two great elements in carrying on the Government is of the first importance to a perfect apprecia tion of the manner in which the public trusts are administered. Every legislator should possess it, and the taxpayers, who foot the bills, are entitled to see the accounts

A document entitled "An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 18-," exhibits both by items, so that every dollar that comes into the Treasury or goes out of it by regular process may be traced. This book ought to be carefully studied by every public man.

The latest publication of this valuable doc ument is seven years old, and was only delivered from the Government Printing Office a few days ago. On the introductory page is a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which contains the following remarkable passage: "I have the honor to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the fact that the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1875, which were transmitted to Congress on May 25, 1878, have not yet been printed."

Two facts are revealed by this letter-first. that these accounts were not transmitted to Congress until three years after the close of their fiscal year, and secondly, that they had not been printed five years after they were sent in from the department.

These accounts are made up in the Register's office, and it may not be practicable to have them ready for printing immediately after the close of the fiscal year. But it is absurd to say that a delay of three years is necessary to make up a volume of less than four hundred pages, especially as the total figures are furnished for the annual report of the Secretary.

There can be no excuse for the Public Printer in putting aside the publication of this document until it has become "stale, flat, and unprofitable." Certain officials may have reasons for postponing the printing of these accounts until they have become mildewed and have passed out of the memory of interested parties. They may have the power to defer action upon them.

Tens of thousands of documents are published annually which have no substantial value. Congress expends three millions year on the Government Printing Office, and a large part of this money is criminally squandered. Book traders, who have good terms with officers of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and with members of both bodies, and with junk shops, grow rich on this shameful prodigality.

But here is a volume of real importance and which should be in every library, that is virtually suppressed, and rendered almost useless except for occasional reference. There is something wrong about this proerastination, which should be correct-ed by the House of Representatives next winter. And when the Democrats begin the work of reform which is expected at their hands, they should insist that all the appropriations shall be made for specific objects, as is done in the British Parliament down to the smallest items. This is one method for stopping official junkets, and for checking misapplication of the public money to per

The Change in Massachusetts.

Republicans of Massachusetts are in a sad state of mind. In fact, they are scared almost to death. One day they read Collector WORTHINGTON'S Stalwart, and formerly Butlerite, Traveller, and try to persuade them selves that wicked BEN BUTLER has lost strength in the State, and can be beaten next fall; and the next day they take their heads out of the sand long enough to see that the handsome Col. PULSIFER, once the pride of Talbor's staff, leaves the Herald in doubt as to whether "The Old Man" will run again or not. But the Republican journals in Massachusetts are afraid that he will run again, and that they will have to run away from

him again. These are solemn years for all good Massa chusetts Republicans. They have had their way and say for a good while. They have waxed fat and kicked. It is a bitter but a deserved experience for them to be kicked. selves has been rudely knocked down, and most of the worshippers are gone. We are afraid that the efforts of the CODMANS and the Cabor Lodges and the rest whose pedigree, according to the ideas of the Massa chusetts Republicans, gives the right to rule the State, cannot restore the shrine or bring back the worshippers. The pack of PECKsnipps and Back Bay GRANDISONS who re gard the offices of the State as their property, are immeasurably grieved and scandalized by the readiness of the people to put them out. They imagine that they monopolize the intelligence, the political virtue, and the pub lie spirit of the Commonwealth. While they are in power the State is honored. they are driven out of power the State is dis graced. Gov. BUTLER has disgraced the State because he has shown them in their true colors, and the people have selected him to crush them.

We pity these Massachusetts Republican doubly because they have not found themselves out. The people of Massachusetts have found them out, and have repudiated their way of doing business. The people purpose to run the State Government in future, and not to leave it in the control of a privileged class. Whether Gov. BUTLER runs again or not, whether the Democratic candidate in Massachusetts, whoever he may be, is elected or not next November, the Republicans must go. Our esteemed Republican contemporaries in Massachusetts will, we trust, make good opposition newspapers.

Mr. George Frisbie Hoar may not know it, and Mr. HENRY LAURENS DAWES may not know it, but the Massachusetts which admired them and their ilk is gone forever.

That was the old, intolerant, Kriow-Nothing Massachusetts, in which the original theor racy had been supplanted by a "respectable oligarchy. Once the colony of Massachusetts Bay allowed only church members to vote: the modern State generously sells the right of suffrage for a dollar or two a year. But new and richer blood has flowed into the State of late years. A great foreign population, contributing more than its share to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and, caring nothing for the old, Federal, hide-bound traditions, demands its pro-portionate part in the direction of affairs. Gov. BUILER's strength lies with the workingmen, the plain people, mechanics, small farmers, "hired men," mill hands, people who understand popular government, and need no DAWES or HOAR to tell them how to get it. These people are resolved to mak Massachusetts as demogratic as she was in the days of Sam Adams. Ben Butler is the best man for their purpose, because he can get the most votes.

But if BEN BUTLER should retire into a monastery, the great democratic popular movement in Massachusetts would still go on. The people are sick of the old crowd The Pecksniffs and the Back Bay Grandisoys will have to go.

We wish we could give our esteemed Massachusetts Republican contemporaries more consolation; but unless their party can get a new set of leaders and more votes it will have to go right away. And its lease of life

cannot in any case be for long.

There have been curious political changes in many States in the last ten years. Some of these changes may not be permanent, but in Massachusetts the change is the result of forces which are growing every year.

Gladstone's Good Fortune.

Now that the Parliamentary recess gives English Liberals a chance to review soberly and candidly the events of the last session they cannot but be struck with wonder that the GLADSTONE Cabinet should be still in existence. More than once, defeated upon measures to which the Government was officially committed, virtually consured by resolutions which it dared not resent but which it could not venture to obey, reviled by the Home Rulers with a violence of language almost unknown in Parliament. derided by the Opposition for its remissuess in asserting the national dignity, and often paralyzed by mutiny among its followers, the present Ministry has seemed to hang upon the verge of ruin, and the public mind was prepared to see it fall back upon the desperate expedient of a new general election. Nevertheless, the Ministers, although by no

means unshaken or unscathed, have managed to retain their places, nor is there any immediate prospect of their fall from power. Mr. PARNELL and his coworkers will have to wait some time longer before demonstrating the measure of their influence over Irish constituencies, and meanwhile it is just possible that an extension of the county franchise and other reforms may go far to re habilitate the Liberal party in Great Britain. Mr. GLADSTONE, in other words, has ob-

tained a reprieve, but he owes it to causes independent of his own will, and for which he consequently is entitled to no credit. As regards his foreign policy, he has been singularly favored by events which, if not in a strict sense accidents, could certainly not have entered into his calculations. Nothing but the outbreak of the cholera in Egypt, for example, could have postponed the ne cessity of admitting the collapse of the experiment of self-government in the Nile and, and of making a choice between the summary withdrawal of the British troops or a formal annexation of that country. It may be said that even epidemics in their cycles worked for GLADSTONE as the stars in their courses were reputed to have fought for Sisera. Again, how could it have been predicted that M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR, who at first refused to disavow the high-handed proceedings of Admiral PIERRE, would consent, without more vigorous demonstrations on the part of the British Government than were actually made, to humiliate the zealous instrument of his schemes and to liberate a British missionary who was at the same time a Hova official, and whose arrest had been deemed indispensable to the accomplishment of the French designs or Madagascar? The pressure under which the French Foreign Office succumbed is understood to have come from Berlin rather than from London; but, on the face of things it seemed the interest of BISMARCK to em broil France and England as deeply as possible, and there was no ground for expecting that, for occult reasons of his own, he would be at pains to nip a promising quarrel in the

bud. Yet so it was, and the result is that the

GLADSTONE Cabinet, although it has gained

no prestige, has not been materially discred

ited by its foreign policy since the last se-

sion opened, As regards its attitude toward the Par-NELL party, the Ministry cannot be said to have made any solid progress in the way of conciliation, notwithstanding the passage of the Tramways bill, including some money grants in aid of migration and emigration, and although it tried to remove some restrictions upon voting in Ireland by enrrying through the lower House a Registration bill, which, however, was rejected by the House of Lords. It might be thought that their experience in this and many another instance would convince the Home Rulers that they had more to hope for from a Liberal than a Conservative Government, but they sided on several critical divisions, and it is The pedestal upon which they had set them not their fault that the Cabinet has not been forced to resign. Neither has the Premier been able to rely on the loyal and undivided support of the illcompacted party which he ostensibly represents. He has given the Whig landed interest cause for misgiving and resentment by his interference with the contract relation of owner and tenant in Ireland, and he has affronted English Radicals by the signs he showed of shrinking from a rigorous application of the same principle to Great Britain, when he accepted a Whig amendment to the Agricultural Holdings bill, by which the scope and utility of that project were greatly circumscribed. If as yet the English tenants have not given vent to their dissatisfaction with the measure, it is because Lord SALISBURY opposed the bill up to the last moment, and they feared the total loss of a concession which at all events seemed bette than nothing. But they will not long res content with less privileges than are enjoyed by the Irish tenantry, and their disaffection may be added to the disruptive agencies under which the Liberal party, that won such a brilliant victory in the spring of 1880, has been rapidly breaking up.

> repeated reverses, Mr. GLADSTONE has only seen enabled to retain office through the still more enfeebled and disorganized condition of the regular Opposition. Parliamentary defeats cannot be fatal when the victors neither dare to form a Ministry nor to appeal to the electors. Under the mischievous system of dual lendership, which the Conservatives adopted after Lord Beaconspield's death, they have had the luck to win some battles, but they have been powerless to!

In the face, indeed, of serious defection and

seize the spoils; they have found plenty of targets for aggressive and trenchant criticism, but they have tried in vain to frame a positive, consistent programme Without a change in this respect, the Conservatives might as well abandon all hope of a return to power, for, in the absence of concerted action and a definite policy, they can turn to no account the most egregious blunders on the part of the GLADSTONE Cabine or the most violent dissensions in the Liberal ranks. It is rumored that Sir STAP-FORD NORTHCOTE, alive at last to the futility of divided authority, has de cided to resign the post of and spokesman of his party in the lower House, a step which would be followed probably by the assumption of untrammelled leadership by Lord SALIBBURY. A move of this sort will be fraught with peril to Mr. GLADSTONE for rush as Lord SALISBURY may be, he has the courage that ought to accompany convictions, and if his party had followed him he would have long since compelled the present Ministry to resign or confront the hazards of an appeal to the nation.

Hazing on the Constellation.

The tricks played upon the naval cadets of the fourth class by their comrades of the third, during their practice cruise on the Constellation, were apparently not as brutal as such abuses have sometimes been at Annapolis and West Point. Doubtless they were less rough than some of the pranks which sailors for generations have played upon novices, as the traditional ceremonie on crossing the line bear witness. Accordingly, some of the friends of the accused cadets will perhaps claim that their offences were too slight to call for investigation by court martial. The fact, however, is that whatever the character of the indignities put upon the newcomers, Capt. RAMSAY was obliged by law to examine them in a military court. The regulation on the subject contains the following provision:

"In all cases when it shall come to the knowledge of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapoli-that any naval codet has been guilty of the offence com nonly known as hazing, it shall be the duty of sai Superintendent to order a court martial, composed of not less than three commissioned officers, who shall examine minutely into all the facts and circumstances of the case, and make a finding thereon; and any cadet found guilty of said offence by said court shall, upon recummendation of said court, be dismissed; and such fluiding, when approved by said Superintendent, shall be fluid, and the cadet so dismissed shall be forever ineligible to reappointment to said Naval Academy."

No option, therefore, was left to the Superintendent in regard to convening the court martial which is now investigating the case at Annapolis. But, in addition, the offences were not slight There is really no parallel between forecastle practical jokes, well known, winked at, or formally allowed, and secret and deliberate violations of the regulations of the Naval Academy. That the offences were secret is shown by the fact that they had been going on for days or weeks before one of the watch officers of the Constellation chanced to discover them. And though the in dignities put upon the fourth-class lads may have done them no physical in jury, they were yet meant to irritate and humiliate them by foreing them to go through ridiculous performances. Pulling a lad out of his hammock at night and compelling him to turn somersaults, assume absurd attitudes, and sing songs may be a harder trial to him than if his tormentors should give him a beating. Whether the abuse be mild or severe, its origin is a bullying spirit, for the victim is set upon by overwhelming numbers, so that resistance becomes uscless while pride and the traditions of the institution force him to endure his humiliation without complaint to the authorities.

There is not, in fact, the slightest excus for these hazers. They cannot plead ignorance of the nature of their offence and of the penalties attached to it, since within ten months they have all witnessed the dismissal of five students for hazing, while four of the seventeen now arraigned were the very cadets for hazing whom last year the five of

the class above them were expelled. The strong hold which hazing has is shown by this practical example of how the bazed of one year, though conspicuously avenged by law, become the hazers of the next. Capt West Point, have undertaken to break up the disgraceful custom. It is always a petty and stupid and often a cowardly business. It has no redeeming feature, and must be stamped out at both academies.

Earthquakes and Lighthouses. Among the serious results of the recent volcanic disturbances in the Malay Archipelago is the destruction of several light houses on or near the Strait of Sunda, which separates the island of Java from the larger island of Sumatra. It is probable that these lighthouses were not of modern construction The liability to overthrow by earthquakes is a peril to which lighthouses in tropical countries are peculiarly subject, and within the last ten or fifteen years the builders of such structures have carefully endeavored to guard them against this danger.

Thus the coasts of Japan, which are now admirably lighted according to the best European systems, are exposed to frequent and violent earthquakes. The Japanese lighthouses were designed by an English engineer, Mr. Thomas Stevenson, who consuited Mr. Robert Mallet, F. R. S., an eminent English physicist, in reference to the principles which should be observed in their construction, and Mr. MALLEY, a nevertheless with Mr. GLADSTONE's enemies | distinguished authority on the subject of earthquakes, pronounces these lighthouses proof against the most violent shocks likely to visit Japan.

It is probable that the application of like methods of building to the lighthouses in the Indo-Malay region would prove equally

advantageous. In an essay published ten years ago, Mr. MALLET expressed the opinion that the main mortality of earthquakes, which always occurs in houses or other inhabited buildings. might be prevented by observing suitable precautions in putting up the structures. I can affirm," he said, "that there is no physical necessity why in frequently and violently shaken countries, such as southern taly or the Oriental end generally of the Mediterranean, victims should hereafter continue by thousands to be sacrificed by the fall of their ill-designed and badly built

The recent terrible events at Ischia and in the East Indies furnish strong arguments for putting these views to a practical test.

The Next Legislature.

No party can rule this State without a m

jority in the Senate and Assembly. The present State Senate, chosen two years ago, consists of 18 Democrats and 14 Republicans. Aided by the tidal wave of last fall, the Democrats elected 84 members of the Assembly, while the Republicans saved only 12, or 44 if we give them those who were chosen as Independents.

Both parties are beginning to look around for candidates for the next Legislature. The Republicans hope to get possession of the Legislature, or, at all events, of the Senate, through divisions in the Democratic party. All patriotic Democrats should close up

heir ranks, seek out worthy candidates, and be getting ready to elect a good working majority of the Senate and Assembly.

The New York Times is the leading Reput ican newspaper, and yet there is no doubt that the Tribune is truer to the Republican platform The Tribune is a frank and uncompromising advocate of protection to American industry.

We are asked to believe Mr. Dorser when he charges that one is high place in the nation, who have been respected to high place in the nation, who have been respected to high place in the nation, who have been respected to the place of constraint in the constraint of the popular will by a widespread system of brithery and corruption, and that is, their the active instrument and chief executive, known all the details, and is now disclosing the secret history of the plot. We are required to believe that emisent citzens procured official position by open purchase, and that, by the contivance and consent of scores of men of pure lives and high character, against whom the breath of suspicion fird never blown, the Republican campaign of DSO was a shameless political defaunts, beginn in treachery and deceit and carried on in frand, corruption, and bribery. It would not be easy to believe these things at the mouth of an unimpeschable witness of the highest character, if he were merely an accomplice turned State's evidence it would be exceedingly difficult. From Mr. Dussey, impeached before testifying by those who put him on the sum, and terriminated besides by his own confession, it is simply impossible. From Mr. Warnen.

And yet already Mr. BELFORD, Mr. WARNER and Mr. Sapp. three Republican members of Congress, have testified to the truth of Don sex's revelations regarding the campaign of corruption in Indiana, through which the Republicans were enabled to elect Garrield President in 1880.

The turf is very different now from what t was thirty years ago. The other day when Iroquois, our Derby hero, could only win the fifth place in a race at Long Branch, the jockey was told by the owner that he was perfectly satisfied with his riding. But in Yorkshire in 1851 ELNATHAN FLATMAN, the first jockey of the day, refused to ride a certain mare lest he should be torn in pieces by her backers if she failed to win. We have better owners now than they had in those days, and we have better horses.

Later intelligence of the great volcanic eruption in Java shows that the earlier reports did not exaggerate the extent of the disaster. and that this has been one of the most tremen-dous outbreaks of the internal forces of the earth that has ever occurred in historical times. Great attention has been given in the last quarter of a century to the study of earthquakes and volcanoes, and the men who to-day are devoting their attention to this branch of knowledge have here such an opportunity for investigation as is seldom presented to students of nature.

There is doubtless much speculation in Europe over the tour which the Czar of Russia is making, without having permitted any proliminary announcement of it. According to reports from Copenhagen, he is to make a long stay there, and according to reports from Berlin, he will visit the Emperor of Germany before returning to St. Petersburg. The Czar has been kept in isolation through fear of the Nihilists ever since he ascended the throne and even at the time of his coronation in Moscow three months ago, he was guarded in a way that was full of terrible suggestions. It must be a great relief to him, now that he has go safely out of Russia, to move about freely among monarchs, in the grandeur and gayety of their courts.

More than twenty years ago an American lady tried to get permission to open the tomb of SHAKESPEARE, in the Church of Stratfordon-Avon, to seek for evidence that the plays attributed to him were written by Lord Bacon She was ready to brave the curse of SHAKE SPEARE himself upon the man who moved his bones; but she could not get permission to move them, and the authorities of the church were both angry and amused at her efforts. I is queer now to read the despatch of last night from London that the Vicar of Stratford willing to open Shakespeare's grave so as t ompare the bust that is above it with his skull. This is a very interesting thing indeed. If it were carried out, it would settle many questions in controversy, including the greaquestion of the Kesselstedt mask; that is to say, it might settle them if the skull were found in good condition after having been buried for 267 years. But we presume that other persons besides the Stratford Vicar will have to be consulted before SHAKESPEARE'S tomb is opened.

Caves of a cell-like character are often discovered about the 1st of April, but the one disclosed by digging in St. Louis the other day seems to be genuine. A few caves containing historic treasures would supply a want long felt in this country.

The departure of the steamer Ellida from RAMSAY, at Annapolis, and Col. MERRITT, at | Hummerfest, and the steamer Georg from Archangel, in search of the missing polar ves sel Varna, makes it clear that the Dutch hav now, at least, an Eira case to be anxious over it it do not also turn out to be a Jeannette disaster It is nearly a year since the Varna was les seen; and while this interval is not in itself alarming, there were reasons why during the present summer she should have been heard from. Large rewards have been offered by the Government and by private subscription at the Hague for her rescue. That the fate of DE Long may not be that of the officers and crew of the Varna will be the universal hope. Bu whatever the result, the great anxiety already endured, and the great trouble and expense o the search expeditions bear witness to the folly of Arctic exploration, without some better system and more promising appliances than the

Following closely upon the news of the great calamity in Java comes the report that in a violent storm on the banks of Newfoundland on Sunday a great many fishing boats were wrocked and eighty fishermen were drowned. Compared with the loss of life in Java, which is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 75,000. he drowning of these eighty fishermen seems a small calamity; yet since great volcanic eruptions rarely occur, while many vessels are wrecked every year and in every sea, this New foundland disaster perhaps possesses as great trophe in the Indian Archipelago.

It is evident from two despatches published to-day that there is a great deal of force in the head of Mr. Tisza, the President of the Hunga-rian Council. He has determined to adopt sovere measures against anti-Jewish rioters, one of them providing that a sentence of death unler martial law shall be executed within three hours after it is pronounced. He has also noti fied the Government that he will resign his office unless authority be given him to sup press the Croatian riots at once. The language of Herr Tisza is evidently that of a man of determination.

The British Government's acquisition of the comparatively trivial territory of Kitim. aljoining Sherbro, will probably only furnish an additional argument for the Australians. who are clamoring for the annexation of New Guines and the New Hebrides. If the policy of acquiring more land is to be sanctioned on s small scale in West Africa, they will ask why it should not be approved in the South seas.

The third congress of German numismatists, which is to be held next week at Vienna, will give some notion of the great number of persons in Germany alone who worship coins for the qualities they possess entirely apart from their nominal or face value Princes PHILIPP of Hohenlohe and PHILIPP of Saxo Coburg head a long list of titled or earned men who are expected to take part he congress. Collectors of coins may, even in their restricted occupation, find abundant opportunity for the practice of many virtues, including energy in search and the represeal of all covotousness and of envy for the fortunes

Let Mr. Borsey Publish a Few More! From the St. Louis Post Dispatch. It is to be hoped that Mr. Dorsey will draw of contemporaneous politics.

PACTS ABOUT CLAIM AGENTS.

The Work that Is Done and the Remu tion-How Pensions are Preent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- So many attacks are made on claims attorneys by the newspaper ts that I have taken some pains to inquire into the facts. Without doubt there are some disreputable characters among them but probably not more than there are in any other number of persons engaged in any kind of business. Generally these disreputable fellows are not attorneys at law, but mere claim agents, whose offices are on the sidewalks, or in the reading rooms of the hotels, though some of them have advanced to the dignity of having offices. Most of the parties engaged in collecting claims are lawyers and reputable men, and I went through several cases in the

having offices. Most of the parties engaged in collecting claims are lawyers and reputable men, and I went through several cases in the office of one of this class to see how the work of collecting claims against the United Statos was done. I found in almost every instance that the attorney had to pay all the expense of fling papers, taking testimony, hunting up witnesses, and getting copies of papers. Besides this, they often have to file briefs, make arguments before the heads of bureaus and divisions, and then, when the cases are allowed, they often find that one of the shysters—the gutter anipes of the profession—who has watetied the case, seeing that it is about to pass, writes to the claimant, and proposes to collect it for a smaller fee than was promised the first attorney. In numbers of cases a power of attorney is given this man, who does nothing, but, when the claim is allowed, claims the custody of the draft. This forces the attorney who originally had the case into a new lawsuit to secure his fee by obtaining the draft.

The whole system of collecting claims against the Government ought to be changed, As it now is, it costs the person to whom the debt is due from twenty-five to forty per cent, of the amount to collect it except in pension cases, and if the claim is for a large amount it generally exhausts one or two generations before a decision is reached. At any rate the wholesale donuclation of claims attorneys, because there are black sheep among them, should atop. The sleven Apostles were not denounced because Judas was a traitor.

In pension cases the law provides a fee of \$10, and permits no more. This may be paid in advance or at the time the case is allowed. A person desiring a pension writes to an attorney in Washington. A blank is furnished by the attorney has in many cases to find the residences of these passion. This is made, At the same time a list of the witnesses is given by whom to prove the facts which entitle the claims of the company and the proposed of the case of them and the p

Another Question Answered.

The subjoined inquiry is rather personal n its nature, but we take pleasure in answering it, nevertheless:

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As you harp so much on the junketing of the Administration and the expenses of Government yachts used by junketing parties of Federal officeholders will you oblige numerous of your readers by informing them who furnished the vessel and who paid the expenses of Mr. U. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, some time in the sixties during his trip to Europe?

We reply that Mr. C. A. Dana never went to Europe at any time during the sixties, and that, while he held office under the War Department, he never travelled anywhere, except upon duty and under orders from his superiors.

It is true that Mr. Dana has repeatedly been Europe, but he has always travelled in some regular steamship, and paid his fare and ex-

ses like a gentleman. We trust our inquiring correspondent is now satisfied; but, if there should be anyother point respecting which he desires information.

we will endeavor to enlighten him,

How the Leading Republican Journal Fa-From the New York Times.

It is true that the Times is not in favor of high duties on foreign manufactures" as a means of "protection to American industry." A pretty careful study of the question has led it to the conclusion that these high duties are unnecessary and injurious. This will be the view of the Republican party before many years.

Another Officer of the Government Starts or his Travels

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- Quite recently that exhaustless fountain of opinions and example of public rirtue, Comptroller Lawrence of the Treasury Depart nent, stopped the payment of a revenue officer's acco because he had not earned all the money in the bill.

Nevertheless Lawrence has gone on another jun et, for he goes and comes at will and regularly draws his full pay. When he is not a deadhead, as in the present instance, he charges the expense to the Govern-ment. He belongs to a select number of shams in the Government who will hold on till a revolution drives

Lawrence and French went together. The time near at hand for finding out where the money has gone. To this end an examination of the vouchers put in by these worthies since they have had a chance at the treasury will become necessary. Not theirs only, but hundreds of others who at this moment, under various de-vices, are absent from their posts having a good time at public expense. Lawrence's official signature enables

them to do it. The treasury is at his mercy.

There is nobody to do business with here in Washington except a lot of deputies and substitutes, who tell you to wait till the principals come home. Never in a long time have the wheels of Government revolved as slowly They are slowed down almost to a dead stop nains, so great is the absenteeism of officials holding leading posts. With New as the presiding genius and a lot of substitutes pretending to do business the department is a disgrace to the nation. It nearly every other branch of the service the case is about as bad, in proportion to the vastness and impe ance of what is endangered The Republican party ought to go!

A Republican Journal Denounces Republi-

From the Utica Herald. It is said that Mr. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, is utilizing Government equipage in his summer-ing jaunts. Wherever he goes, thither go a Government carriage, team, coachman, footnan, and heatler. The equipage was purchased and is maintained by public oneys. The horses are fed and the men fed and pai moneys. The horses are fed and the men fed and paid out of public tunds. When George II. Williams was attorney General his wife made use of a Government equipage in paying social calls and taking her friends riding. The country was scandalized by this misuse of Government property, and political opponents conferred on Mrs. Williams the title of "Landaulet." Secretary Freilinghuysen has for official use a turnout provided for the State Department. That he is entitled to ship the results of the property of the state of th this public property to whatever summer resort he may elect to visit for his personal enjoyment is quite another question. He doubtless has as much right to do so as Secretary Chandler has to go plessure sailing in a Government vessel, coaled, manned, and officered at Government expense; the same right that the Presi dent has to devote a Government vessel to the business

of carrying his daughter and other members of his fam ily, pleasuring along the coast a public expense. He has the same right as these, and none other. In each case propriety, at least is disregarded. A good many people will not so lightly characterize the effence. Mr. Frelinghuysen's is the lightest of the three, considered in a pecuniary point of view. The pay of coachman, hostler, and footman would run on just the same if they were idle in Washington. The horses would be main tained at a cost there as well as in New Jersey or elwhere. The wear and tear of the landau is, of course increased by use. But the whole expense of his misuse of public property is light in comparison to the expense of mining a man-of-war. The principle, however, is the same in the three case. And the principle is as far from right as that which led to the carrying off from the Spenser's room at Abarry of four observation desks, purposes a room at Abarry of four observations of the property for private purposes. The use of public property for private purposes is wrong, and should be stopped.

It was a Newfoundland Railroad.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: The rail-road which you spoke of as the one for which Prince George of Wales drox a spike, the other day, was not in the Dominion, as your words might imply, but in New

THE SHAPIRA MANUSCRIPTS.

A Beseription of the Manuscripts - Mo

From the London Neses.

Translations of their Contents.

From the London News.

The manuscripts said to have been obtained from an Arab of the tribe of Ajayah by Mr. Shapira, and which, it is claimed, form an earlier text of the book of Deuteronomy than any before discovered, were partiy exhibited to the public in the manuscript room of the British Museum. The two portions which were thus shown consist of strips of leather, one about fourteen inches, the other probably nine inches, long, and each nearly four inches broad. The material is apparently goat skin, smeared with oil and spirits for the purpose of proservation; the edges are parged, and the face of the leather very brown or even black. On the larger piece no character is to the ordinary eye in the light of the Museum room at all legible, although the expert who is officially engaged in translating the fragments is said to be able to read them in their entirety. The characters on the smaller strip are somewhat clearer—indeed, quite plain in parts, resombiling rows of small Ts and 9's—the kind of character found upon the famous Moabite stone.

About forty such pieces of lenther constitute the Tragment which Mr. Shapira is said to value at one million pounds sterling. These have to a great extent been deciphered, and are found to contain about one-third of the book of Deuteronomy. In the translation thus made the wording of the Scriptures is found to be for the most part sustained, and now the question very naturally arises whether the manuscript really datos from about 900 B. C. or is a manufacture of recent period. On this point Mr. Shapira is understood to offer no decided opinion. His statement is to the effect that, hearing of the existence of some fragments of writing which were said to be in the possession of an Arab who had found them in a cave, and was wearing them as a talisman, he made efforts to get them, and succeeded eventually in obtaining about forty columns. He showed the writings to sundry experts, who pronounced differently upon them, and he now offers them fo From the London Times

The public may now also satisfy its carlosity.

From the London Timet.

We give another portion of the translation of the document which has excited so much curiosity. The present section is in immediate continuation of that which we presented to our readers on Aug. 8. The sequence of the slips is not marked in any way, but the order in which the translator has taken them is according to the received text of the Bible. What may now be looked upon as fully ascertained is that this manuscript, whatever its origin or churacter, is a brief account of 'The Second diving of the Law' following the order of the book of Douteronomy, but with singular variations. The most remarkable of these is that some incidents that are not recorded in Deuteronomy are imported from the book of Numbers, as if to fill up the lacune of the former, and these insertions seem to fall in with the continuity of the narrative.

We mentioned on a former occasion that part of the matter is in duplicate, there being two handwritings of the same archiae script. It now appears that there is also a difference of form between the two copies. In one copy the columns consist of ten lines, in the other of twelve. There are also variations between them. In one, the Fifth Commandment, is given simply, 'Honor thy father and thy mother, I am God thy God.' In the other it runs, 'Honor thy father and thy mother, I am God thy God.' In the other it runs, 'Honor thy father and thy mother, I am God thy God.' In neither version is there any reference to 'the land which the London of the long of the same archiae.'

And God end unto me seed men to epy out Jaszer; and we took Jazzer and dwell in the client of the America.

sion is there any reference to the land which the Lord thy God giveth theo."

The following is the translation:

And God said unto use, send men to spy out Jaazer; and we took Jaazer and dwelt in the cities of the Amoritate Action of the Amoritat o show you the word of your God, saying

Here follow the Ten Commandments, the translation of which we gave on Aug. 3.

Money, Money, Money! From the Philadelphia Times.

THE SUN continues to hurl arrows from the apparently inexhaustible quiver of Mr. Dorsey. The last takes the form of a batch of the correspondence of the Republican National Committee, of which the Star route planderer was Secretary, during the campaign of 1880. All of them relate to the Ohio and Indiana caua-see, and constitute the most important revelations nade thus far.

made thus tar.

The one cry which runs through them is money.

From July till October every man of every degree, from
the Presidential candidate down to Thomas C. Platt. the Presidential candidate down to Thomas C. Platt, eried alond and spared not for more money for use in Indiana and Ohio. Suggestions fell as thick as leaves in autumn until the impression must have lodged in the minds of mangaers that the whole country was made of money, and that money could do all things in politics. In all this dull monotony of financial suggestions there is no mention of political issues. The tariff, the reform of the civil service, the Southern question—none of these were considered of so much worth us to demand the least notice or discussion. When it is borne in mind that were considered of so them worth as to demand the least notice or discussion. When it is borne in mind that the same conditions dominated the Democratic canvass; that English was cursed because he did not bankrupt himself to debauch a State; that Barnum and his agents were continually raising all the money they could, the trust placed in money as a factor in our later politics

The meaning of all this is simple. It means that politrical victories must be bought, not won by the discussion of principles and men. This demand for money in the Indiana campaign existed in spite of the fact that every cent over \$25,000 spent by each party was either stolen or was for corrupt purposes. And the respectable men in both parties who asked for contributions, and the men who made them, all knew that the money was to used to buy votes, to buy election officers, and for every other order of villainy known to bad men with their victous methods.

A New York Candidate for President. From the Milwaukee Secbote.

The New York member of Congress. Roswell P. Flower, is suggested by the Geneva Gazette for the Democratic Presidential nomination. "If the Damo-Democratic Presidential nomination. "If the Domo-cratic candidate is elected from this State" (New Yorz), says that paper, "in all probability Mr. Flower will be the man. A better selection could not be made." The Syracus Courier endorses this opinion and calls Mr. Flower a statesman of the broadest and purest type, to honor whom should be a pleasure to every Democrat. His course in Congress shows that he is a new terms.

His course in Congress shows that he is a man who or all occasions stands up for the rights of the people.
Moreover he possesses the full confidence of the people

Moreover he possesses the full confidence of the people without distinction of party.

The Buffalo Folkyfreund says: "Mr. Flower represented in Congress a Republican district in the City of New York and is one of the ablest men of the Democratic party in that city. He is a self-made man and has raised himself from the modest position of a country clerk to be one of the most important and solid financial men in New York. It would not surprise man the representation. New York. It would not surprise us if his name should be upon the Presidential ticket next year."

Another Interpretation. From the Boston Herald.

THE SUN interprets Gen. Garfield's "impor-ant side arrangement" in Indiana to be the railroad industries referred to by Mr. New as a matter wherein Garfield can work the Cleveland people." But Gar-field's letter was written July 19, and New's not until Aug 39. The Campbellite Church canvass is exactly described by Garfield's expression, "a side arrange ment.

Does a Horse Push or Pull?

To the Editor of the Sun-Sic: When you get that Java earthquake worked out and the flow of items from Dorsey slows down a little, will you please inform me whether in going up hill with a loaded wagon a horse pushes or pulls it up hill! Yours truly, "
WALL STREET.

Give ready attention and prompt treatment to all affections of the bowels distribute, choiers morbits, dysentery, &c. Dr. Jayne's Carminaitre Saisam afforts immediate relief, and speedily curse these complaints. _de.

BUNBRAMS

...The treatment of leprosy is becoming a

sard problem in India. In the Bombay Presidency 9,483 sees are under treatment. -A report prepared under Government

auspices says that the area of land in Manitoba broken for the first time is 00,011 acres. -The French are experimenting with a

charge three projectiles at a time. -According to the Medical Times and Ga-

otte, there are thirty-four or thirty five total abetinence nen in the House of Commons. The fact is referred to -A British patriot, dangerously III, de-

clined to have a poorhouse doctor attend him, as he would thereby be considered a panper, and would loss his vote. He lost both his life and his vote. -Some recent discussions among English toctors elicit the fact that many of them believe tea to

The reasons given are as long as they are technical. -An English boarding school master has been made to pay compensation to the amount of \$75 to a boy one of whose fingers he hadly injured with a hazel stick. The pupil had been absent for one day on ac

count of sickness. -La Presse has an account of a peasant named James Zygelof, who has just died at Odessa aged 147 years. His son is still alive at the age of 115; he has He never drank or smoked.

-A feature of the Exposition at Amsterdam is a complete Javanese village, which is reproduced with much fidelity and detail. There are the huts of the matives, inhabitants, and cattle; and a native orchestra furnishes Javanese music for Javanese dances. -An observer in Utah writes that one of

the causes operating toward the gradual abolition of polygamy is the inter-marriage of Gentiles and Mormons. In marriages of this kind that have come under his observation, the supremacy of the religious belief of the Gentiles is apparent. -A few months ago many medical jour-

nals at home and abroad recommended electricity as a cure for "writer's cramp." More recently there is a report by Dr. Robinson in the British Medical Journal of several cases of "telegraphists" cramp," produced by "too much electricity." -In a series of tables giving the average expectation of life at different ages, Dr. Farr not only accepts one hundred years as a recorded age, but says

that the average duration of life after passing that ago is, in women, one year, nine months, and three days, and in men about one month less. -The falling to pieces of the navy is dangerous in a good many ways to those who have to do with it. Rear Admiral Crosby reports that Licut. Nove was killed by a falling topgallantmast on a vessel of the Asiatic squadron. This accident shows that the vessel and the vessel and the vessel are the control of the contro would not have been entirely safe even if drawn up on

dry land. -As a sanitary measure, the Paris health authorities have been testing, on a limited scale, the pneumatic system for rapidly exhausting rewers of their contents. The success of the plan has led to such remarkable results in causing, in certain localities, a decline in the number of cases of typhoid fever that it will soon be further tested on an extensive sca -A fellow working in a Maine factory

where young women are employed contrived a practical joke for the entertainment of himself and his admirers, He killed an adder and left it among some boxes that were to be assorted by the young women. Miss Stevens uncovered the reptile with her hands. The shock made her insane, and the physicians say that she will probably die, and injany event will be a maniac for life. -There is in Atlanta a young man who may be said to have in a measure married himself. His bride is a Swede, and unable to speak English. The

American clergyman could not speak any tongue but his own. There was a doubt how the ceremony would end almost as soon as it began, but this was removed by the bridegroom, who acted as interpreter, put the questions, made the responses, and declared the marriage -A lady living in Clinton, Mass., recently mixed a batch of brend which failed to rise, even after

a delay of twenty hours. She did not wish her father to see the waste of flour, so she buried the dough in the garden. The next morning her father called her out to see an enormous white mushroom of an unheard of variety that he had discovered. He was calling his neigh hors to see the curiosity, when his daughter enlightened him as to the nature of the plant. -It is many years since quinine has sold it so low a figure as it reached in May last, when sales were made, in quantities of 1,000 ounces, at \$1.40 ar

ounce. Prices have advanced since that time to \$1.70, and the regular wholesale rate in small quantities is now \$1.80 to \$1.90. A large manufacturer says that it does not pay to produce quinine at a less price than \$1.40. There has been considerable speculation in the article, and this has tended to advance prices, which the present -A Boston engineer has been turning his ttention to the power going to waste in the Niagara

River. He estimates that a motor could be submerged in the river which would furnish half a million horse power-sufficient to run all the machinery in Buffala and pump all the city's water. His plan is to place a giant iron wheel in the river perpendicularly, so that it shall be turned by the current. The power would be taken from the shaft of the wheel by either beits or gearings, or would be sent through electric cables.

-The new vault to be constructed in the Treasury building at Washington for the storage of silver dollars will be in the sub-basement of the north wing, The elevator will be carried down another story, so as to sect the vault with the other rooms. The vault will be 55 feet long and 35 wide, and will have storage room for forty-two million silver dollars. It will be divided into a central passage and eighteen stalls, the stalls into a central passage and eighteen stalls, the stalls being 6 by 13 feet in size, and holding nearly two and a half million dollars each. The partitions are to be of iron latticework, and each compartment will have a lock. The floor, top, and sides of the vault will be lined

with weided steel and iron, -The kola nut, largely used in tropical Africa to make an invigorating beverage, was subjected some months ago to careful analyses, and is found to be richer in caffeine than the best coffee, while containing also the same active principle as cacao. Negroes are said not to touch coffee when they can obtain this nut. It is said by a Dr. Daniell to be growing into an important article of commerce in the Soudan, and, it is thought, will soon find its way into European countries. Samples have been sent to London medical men for experiment and to planters for agricultural purposes. is believed to aid digestion and to render people capable of withstanding the depression consequent upon pro-longed labor. Others claim for it the power to relieve mental depression and to not only subdue the craving for alcohol, but prevent its intoxicating effects.

-Gov. Blackburn of Kentucky is said by the Louisville Fast to have appointed 107 Colonels on his staff during his term of office. It is this quantity of Colonels, the Fost says, which brings the title in Ken-tucky into contempt. Of the 107 Colonels appointed by Gov. Blackburn, twenty-six are from Louisville and Jefferson county. Some of them are graceful and look like Colonels, but most of them make no approach to a martial appearance. Of the Louisville Colonels, one if a railroad passesurer agent three are a railroad passenger agent, three are lawyers, two are tobacco merchants, one is secretary of an oil reflacry, three are newspaper men, one is a furniture manufac-turer, one is a banker, one is a foundryman, one is a poet and a steamboat agent, one is a drummer, two are poet and a steamboat agent, one is a called at a salesmen, one is a deputy sheriff, one is President of a packet company, one is a Pullman car superintendent one is a bank teller, one is secretary of a malting com-pany, one is a merchant, one is a shoe manufacturer, one is a jeweller, and one is a dealer in cocktail bitters.

-Wheat is shipped to the great Western markets in bulk, the grain being carried loose in the cars as in a bin. Shippers sometimes mix inferior wheat with that of good quality, putting it in the bottom or around the sides of the carload. Each load is tested around the sides of the carload. Each load is tested with an instrument a little like a sand pump, and if any inferior wheat is found in the car the entire load is classed as inferior. This penalty has put dishonest ship-pers to their wits' ends to contrive ways of mixing poor with good wheat so that there shall be the fewest chances of detection. An inspector of grain in Kansas City says that the most ingenious plan for deceiving buyers is to distribute a number of bags of poor wheak on the floor of the car, standing the bags with their mouths downward. When the car is niled up to the level of the upper ends of the bags the bags are pulled out, leaving a column of poor wheat here and there. The operation may be repeated with another layer. The chances of the inspector's instrument touching the in-ferior grain when it is thrust into the load are much fewer than they would be if the poor wheat were mixed n in any other manner.

-A story has been circulating for some time that Lina Munte, a popular actress at the Ambigu Theatre in Paris, caused the death of Mme. Petif, a rival whom she hated, by sousing her with a pail of idecold instead of warm water, in the wash house scene of "L'Assommeir." It was even reported that the hus-"L'Assommeir." It was even reported that the hus-band whom Mme. Petit left to mourn her untimely and broke a centract with a Parisian manager by refusing to appear in the same play with Munte, whom he de-nounced as the assassin of his unfortunate wife. Thus grave accusation went unchallenged so long that it was generally accepted as unquestionably true; but now comes Munte with a statement by the manager of the Ambiguithat on the night when she is alleged to have treated Mine. Petit so foully there was nothing that warm water on the stage; that Minite could not have soused Mine. Petit with celd water had she desired to do so, for the reason that not any was within reach; that she had done as charged it could not have harmed Mme. Petit, who in this scene always wore a waterpre i india rubber suit under her other garments; and finally, that Mme. Petit made no mention, to his knowledge, at any such thing having occurred.